



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,872	07/30/2003	Hyun-Ah Sung	Q76120	7359
23373	7590	06/01/2006	EXAMINER	HUYNH, CONG LAC T
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 06/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/629,872	SUNG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cong-Lac Huynh	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 March 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12, 14-15, 17-28, 30-31, 33 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 13, 16, 29 and 32 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: response filed 3/9/06 to the application filed on 7/30/03, priority filed 12/2/02.
2. Claims 1-33 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 17 and 23 are independent claims.
3. The rejections of claims 1-4, 17-20, 33 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Pennell have been withdrawn in view of Applicants arguments.
4. Claims 5-6, 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pennell et al. (US Pat App Pub No 2005/0149854, 7/7/05, filed 2/11/05, priority 11/9/99).
5. Claims 7-12, 14-15, 23-28, 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pennell et al. (US Pat App Pub No 2005/0149854, 7/7/05, filed 2/11/05, priority 11/9/99) in view of Winkler (US Pat App Pub No 2002/0137507, 9/26/02, filed 3/20/01).

Priority

6. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claims 1-6, 17-22, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pennell et al. (US Pat App Pub No 2005/0149854, 7/7/05, filed 2/11/05, priority 11/9/99) in view of Gonzales (US Pat App Pub No 2002/0161603, filed 4/16/02).

Regarding independent claim 17, Pennell discloses:

- detecting a floating field of a template document, which is an incomplete document having a fixed field in addition to the floating field, by parsing a control document including information identifying the floating field and a list of selectable objects (figures 4 and 5: verifying information in document 401, which is equivalent to a control document, in figure 5 before filling the information into the form 100 in figure 4, which is equivalent to the template document, where the

data in the fields with pull down lists implies parsing document 401 for selecting data in the pull down lists with selectable elements to fill in the form 100)

- rendering and outputting the control document (figure 4: document 401 is displayed)
- receiving information selected by a user with respect to the output control document (figure 4: user can select Filling button or Cancel button when document 401 is displayed)
- completing the template document as a document by fixing the detect floating field to be an object designated by the information selected by the user among the list of selectable objects, when the information selected by the user is received by the user is received in the receiving step (figure 7: complete the template document 100 by selecting one of the data in the pull down lists to fill in the template document)

Pennell does not disclose that the document to be processed is a multimedia document. Gonzales discloses a template with fields for entering data where the data includes text and image (figures 6, 10, [0181]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Gonzales into Pennell since Gonzales teaches creating a multimedia document via entering text and images into fields of a template providing the advantage to incorporate into Pennell for entering image data in a form filled with text. The combination of Gonzales into Pennell would expand the types of data for entering in a form field, where the data can be images instead of only text as usual, and for

creating a document, which can be a multimedia document which includes text and images.

Regarding claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Pennell discloses rendering and outputting the template document before rendering and outputting the control document (figure 4).

Regarding claim 19, which is dependent on claim 17, Pennell discloses that the fixed field, which includes information on a document structure and at least one default multimedia file, cannot be selected by the user, and the floating field, which includes multimedia file information on at least one multimedia file, can be selected by the user (figure 5: fields without a pull down list have default data, and fields with a pull down list can be selected by a user).

Regarding claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, Pennell discloses receiving user construction information from the user when the information selected by the user is received in the receiving step and the multimedia file information designated by the information selected by the user is the user construction information before the step of completing the template document (figure 5: selecting Filling button shows the data designated in the form is selected by the user as the user construction information before filling the data into the template document).

Claims 1-4 are for an apparatus for performing method claims 17-20, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 33 is for a computer readable medium for performing method claim 17, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claims 21 and 22, which are dependent on claims 19 and 21 respectively, Pennell discloses that the form 100 for populating data, which is equivalent to a template document, and the data document 401, which is equivalent to a control document, are constructed in XML or HTML with scripts for displaying data in the pop up window including data in the pull down list as well as populating data in the pop up window into the form in the website ([0026]-[0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Pennell to include the identification codes of the predetermined elements and the list of values of predetermined attributes of the predetermined elements for the following reason. Pennell discloses using scripts for displaying data in the pop up window including data in the pull down list. This suggests that the elements in the pull down list are predetermined elements and the scripts have codes for performing said predetermined elements in the pull down list where these elements have associated attributes related to the fields they belong to such as name, address, or phone number with specific formats.

Pennell does not disclose that if the template document is constructed in SIML, the document structure includes one or more predetermined elements and one or more predetermined attributes of the predetermined elements and the multimedia file information includes one or more identification codes of the predetermined elements and one or more values of the predetermined attributes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Pennell to incorporate SIML for constructing the template document since using XML for constructing the form 401, which is equivalent to the template document, motivates using SIML for constructing the template document since SIML is an expanded form of XML.

Claims 5-6 are for an apparatus for performing method claims 21-22, and are rejected under the same rationale.

10. Claims 7-12, 14-15, 23-28, 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pennell et al. (US Pat App Pub No 2005//0149854, 7/7/05, filed 2/11/05, priority 11/9/99) in view of Gonzales (US Pat App Pub No 2002/0161603, filed 4/16/02) and Winkler (US Pat App Pub No 2002/0137507, 9/26/02, filed 3/20/01).

Regarding independent claim 23, Pennell discloses:

- detecting a floating field of a template document, which is an incomplete document having a fixed field in addition to the floating field, by parsing a control

document including information identifying the floating field and a list of selectable objects (figures 4 and 5: verifying information in document 401, which is equivalent to a control document, in figure 5 before filling the information into the form 100 in figure 4, which is equivalent to the template document, where the data in the fields with pull down lists shows that said fields are floating fields with selectable objects since data can be selected from the pull down lists to fill in the form 100)

- rendering and outputting the control document (figure 4: document 401 is displayed)
- receiving information selected by a user with respect to the output control document (figure 4: user can select Filling button or Cancel button when document 401 is displayed)
- completing the template document as a document by fixing the detect floating field to be an object designated by the information selected by the user among the list of selectable objects, when the information selected by the user is received by the user is received in the receiving step (figure 7: complete the template document 100 by selecting one of the data in the pull down lists to fill in the template document)

Pennell does not disclose that the document to be processed is a multimedia document. Gonzales discloses a template with fields for entering data where the data includes text and image (figures 6, 10, [0181]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Gonzales into Pennell since Gonzales teaches creating a multimedia document via entering text and images into fields of a template providing the advantage to incorporate into Pennell for entering image data in a form filled with text. The combination of Gonzales into Pennell would expand the types of data for entering in a form field, where the data can be images instead of only text as usual, and for creating a document, which can be a multimedia document with text and images.

Pennell also does not disclose:

- rendering and outputting the completed message when a preview function is selected by the user
- transmitting the output message to a terminal having a reception number when the user selects the output multimedia message and inputs the reception number

Winkler discloses:

- rendering and outputting the completed multimedia message when a preview function is selected by the user ([0020]: the multimedia message is outputted to the user for previewing where the preview feature was a well known option for reviewing a generated document before further processing the document such as printing or transmitting)
- transmitting the output multimedia message to a terminal having a reception number when the user selects the output multimedia message and inputs the reception number ([0020]: transmitting the multimedia message to a target destination where in order to send a message, the address of the destination,

which is equivalent to the reception number of the target terminal, should be provided by a user)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Winkler into Pennell and Gonzales since Winkler teaches rendering the multimedia message to user for previewing and transmitting the output multimedia message to a terminal having a reception number providing the advantage to incorporate into Pennell and Gonzales for easily preventing and fixing errors if any before transmitting the multimedia message to a target terminal.

Regarding claim 24, which is dependent on claim 23, Pennell discloses rendering and outputting the template document before rendering and outputting the control document (figure 4).

Regarding claim 25, which is dependent on claim 23, Pennell discloses that the fixed field, which includes information on a document structure and at least one default multimedia file, cannot be selected by the user, and the floating field, which includes multimedia file information on at least one multimedia file, can be selected by the user (figure 5: fields without a pull down list have default data, and fields with a pull down list can be selected by a user).

Regarding claim 26, which is dependent on claim 25, Pennell discloses receiving user construction information from the user when the information selected by the user is

received in the receiving step and the multimedia file information designated by the information selected by the user is the user construction information before the step of completing the template document (figure 5: selecting Filling button shows the data designated in the form is selected by the user as the user construction information before filling the data into the template document).

Regarding claims 28 and 31, which are dependent on claims 27 and 30 respectively, Pennell discloses that the form 100 for populating data, which is equivalent to a template document, and the data document 401, which is equivalent to a control document, are constructed in XML or HTML with scripts for displaying data in the pop up window including data in the pull down list as well as populating data in the pop up window into the form in the website ([0026]-[0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Pennell to include the identification codes of the predetermined elements and the list of values of predetermined attributes of the predetermined elements for the following reason. Pennell discloses using scripts for displaying data in the pop up window including data in the pull down list. This suggests that the elements in the pull down list are predetermined elements and the scripts have codes for performing said predetermined elements in the pull down list where these elements have associated attributes related to the fields they belong to such as name, address, or phone number with specific formats.

Pennell does not disclose that if the template document is constructed in SIML, the document structure includes one or more predetermined elements and one or more predetermined attributes of the predetermined elements and the multimedia file information includes one or more identification codes of the predetermined elements and one or more values of the predetermined attributes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Pennell to incorporate SIML for constructing the template document since using XML for constructing the form 401, which is equivalent to the template document, motivates using SIML for constructing the template document since SIML is an expanded form of XML.

Regarding claims 27 and 30, which are dependent on claim 23, Pennell discloses if the template document and the control document are independent from one another, the detecting step includes recognizing the control document by parsing the template document (figure 7).

Claims 7-12, 14-15 are for an apparatus for performing method claims 23-28, 30-31, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Allowable Subject Matter

11. Claims 13, 16, 29 and 32 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicants argue that the data entry according to Pennell fails to create a multimedia document.

Examiner agrees. Gonzales, in combination with Pennell, discloses that data entered into a field of a template can be images and text ([0181], figures 6 and 10). Creating a document by entering data into fields of a template as in Pennell and Gonzales, where data is text and images, thus, is creating a multimedia document.

Applicants argue that the data entry in Pennell does not disclose fixing the floating field as required in the present invention.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. The claim recites "fixing the detected floating field to be an object designated by the information selected by the user among the list of selectable objects, when the information selected by the user is received in step (c)" where step (c) is receiving information selected by a user with respect to the output control document.

In Pennell, the floating field, which can be changed by a user, is fixed with an item selected from the pull-down list by a user in the document 401, which is equivalent to the control document (figures 4-5: for the fields have data in the pull-down list, user has to select one before using the data in this 401 document to fill the form 100). Pennell, thus, discloses designating an object by the information selected among the list of selectable objects by a user, received with respect to the control document. In other words, fixing the floating field is performed.

The form in Pennell is like the template as claimed. Thus, of course, it is reset to be blank once the website exited. It is only a tool for creating a document by filling data from document 401. And fixing the fields in Pennell occurs at document 401, which is equivalent to the control document, not at the form as argued.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Maxwell et al. (US Pat App Pub No 2003/0188262, priority 10/29/99).

McIntyre (US Pat App Pub No 2004/0054659, filed 9/13/02).

Balkus et al. (US Pat App Pub No 2004/0268224, priority 3/31/00).

Deere (US Pat App Pub No 2005/0196074, priority 3/23/00).

Shimizu et al. (US Pat No 6,374,271, filed 9/26/97).

Kiyono et al. (US Pat No 6,137,483, filed 11/27/96).

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-4125. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Cong-Lac Huynh
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2178
05/25/06